

Mr. MENDOZA. Well, I do not think they do, because all those people together do not own much money. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCLELLAN. They are not like our politicians, then?

Mr. MENDOZA. No; they are not like our politicians. [Laughter.]

Here you have the statements of Colonel Bliss, who was familiar with all the affairs of Cuba, and of Mr. Mendoza, representing this Cuban delegation, and I say here that every member of that delegation nodded his approval when Mr. Mendoza gave his approbation to Colonel Bliss's statement.

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Maine is probably right when he suggests that the resolution of my friend from Nevada may send a thrill of alarm through the island of Cuba. But that is not the fault of the Senator from Nevada, and it is not the fault of the resolution he has offered. There is nothing in that resolution which of itself need alarm the people of Cuba. If they are alarmed at all it is because of certain recent performances of the executive department in using the Navy of the United States to forward a conspiracy on the part of a syndicate of French adventurers to dismember an American Republic. That of itself, I have no doubt, has alarmed all American countries who feel that they are at the mercy of the United States, and has made them unusually suspicious of anything that we may do or suggest. Therefore, and for that reason only, the resolution offered by the Senator from Nevada may cause alarm in the island of Cuba.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, November 27, 1903, at 12 o'clock m.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate November 25, 1903.*

##### PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Midshipman George B. Landenberger to be an ensign in the Navy from the 15th day of April, 1903, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. Henry S. Wygant, Third Infantry, to be captain, October 9, 1903, vice Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. James M. Graham, Nineteenth Infantry, to be captain, October 10, 1903, vice Ord, Twenty-seventh Infantry, retired from active service.

##### DISTRICT JUDGE.

John C. Pollock, of Kansas, to be United States district judge for the district of Kansas, vice William C. Hook, appointed United States circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit.

##### JUDGES OF POLICE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ivory G. Kimball, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia. A reappointment, his term expiring January 13, 1904.

Charles Fletcher Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1904.

##### POSTMASTERS.

###### CONNECTICUT.

James F. Holden to be postmaster at Forestville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut. Office became Presidential July 1, 1903.

###### IOWA.

A. M. Henderson to be postmaster at Story City, in the county of Story and State of Iowa, in place of William A. Kelley, resigned.

###### KANSAS.

Albert M. Wasser to be postmaster at Girard, in the county of Crawford and State of Kansas, in place of Albert M. Wasser. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1903.

###### KENTUCKY.

Charles E. Mann to be postmaster at Pembroke, in the county of Christian and State of Kentucky. Office became Presidential April 1, 1903.

###### MICHIGAN.

Hutson B. Colman to be postmaster at Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan, in place of Hutson B. Colman. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1903.

###### MONTANA.

Daniel H. Ross to be postmaster at Missoula, in the county of Missoula and State of Montana, in place of George K. Keep. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1903.

##### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George A. Young to be postmaster at Concord, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, in place of Henry Robinson. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1903.

##### NEW JERSEY.

Lewis A. Waters to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, in place of William H. Larison, removed.

##### OHIO.

Wilbur W. Templin to be postmaster at Calla, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, in place of Alfred H. McCline. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1903.

##### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Simon Beckham to be postmaster at Hartsville, in the county of Darlington and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential October 1, 1903.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 24, 1903.*

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

*To be assistant surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 7th day of June, 1900.*

Thomas McC. Lippitt.  
Barton L. Wright.  
Ralph W. Plummer.  
Henry E. Odell.  
James S. Taylor.  
Joseph A. Murphy.  
John T. Kennedy.  
Karl Ohnesorg.  
Charles N. Fiske.

##### POSTMASTERS.

###### GEORGIA.

Ransom A. Brinson to be postmaster at Millen, in the county of Screven and State of Georgia.

###### NEW YORK.

James H. Callanan to be postmaster at Schenectady, in the county of Schenectady and State of New York.

###### PENNSYLVANIA.

David Reynolds, sr., to be postmaster at Ford City, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania.

#### LIGHT AND HARBOR DUES IN ZANZIBAR.

On November 25, 1903, the Senate ratified, and the injunction of secrecy was removed from, a treaty signed on June 5, 1903, between the United States and Great Britain, acting in the name of the Sultan of Zanzibar, amending the treaty of amity and commerce concluded September 21, 1833, between the United States and the Sultan of Muscat, so as to permit the imposition of light and harbor dues on vessels of the United States entering the ports of Zanzibar and Pemba.

#### SENATE.

*FRIDAY, November 27, 1903.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last was read and approved.

##### ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

##### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN) presented a petition of the Ohio State Bar Association, praying that Put in Bay, in that State, be selected as the site for the proposed new naval training station on the Great Lakes; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Clearwater, Kans., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Clearwater Harbor, Fla., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Church of Walla Walla, of the Epworth League of Bay View, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bay View, of sundry citizens of Bay View, and of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Clarksonton, all in the State of Washington, praying for an investigation

of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Antrim, N. H., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tuscola, and of the congregations of the Presbyterian Church, the Christian Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sheldon, all in the State of Illinois, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. DEPEW presented petitions of the Monday Club, of Wells-ville; of the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church of Johnstown; of sundry citizens of Webster; of Post No. 336, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wells-ville; of Dexter Relief Corps, No. 19, of Wellsville; of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Riverhead; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Castleton Corners; of sundry citizens of Chazy; of the Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian Church of Middletown; of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Cato; of sundry citizens of Dundee; of Webster Grange, No. 436, Patrons of Husbandry, of Monroe County; of sundry citizens of Frankfort; of sundry citizens of Hempstead County; of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Woodside; of sundry citizens of Sloanville; of the congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Kortright; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mexico; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mexico; of the congregation of the University Avenue Baptist Church, of Rochester; of the congregations of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches of Andover; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Chautauqua Club, and the Seamen's Woman's Relief Corps, No. 155, of Andover; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York City; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wellsville; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Westchester County; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Binghamton; of sundry citizens of Dunkirk; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Newfane; of the congregation of the Second Street Presbyterian Church, of Troy; of the congregation of the Westminster Church, of Troy; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Esopus; of the Baptist Pastors Conference of Utica; of the Jermain Memorial Presbyterian Church, of Albany; of the Baptist churches of Gaines and Murray; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Allegany; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Elizabethtown; of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Islip, and of the congregations of the Presbyterian churches of Tomhannock and Johnsonville, all in the State of New York, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CARMACK presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Dyer, Tenn., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CULBERSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Atlanta, Tex., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. QUAY presented petitions of the Upper Buffalo Missionary Society, of Buffalo; of the congregation of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, of Washington County; of the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers, of Philadelphia; of the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church of New Galilee; of the National Reform Convention of Harrisburg; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Forest Grove; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Penn's Park; of the congregation of the Forestville Presbyterian Church, of Forest Grove; of the Mozart Sabbath School, of Mozart, and of the congregation of the West Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, of Washington, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 7) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Woodman;

A bill (S. 6) granting a pension to Cora M. Converse;

A bill (S. 8) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Perry Kittredge;

A bill (S. 13) granting an increase of pension to William Clark;

A bill (S. 547) granting an increase of pension to Irving W. Coombs;

A bill (S. 1334) granting a pension to Amy C. Bosworth;

A bill (S. 1335) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Daws; and

A bill (S. 1498) granting an increase of pension to Winslow P. Eayrs.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1822) granting a pension to Samuel Miller; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1823) granting an increase of pension to Landy C. Daily; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1824) to remove the charge of desertion against Benjamin Brothers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1825) granting a pension to Josephine L. Webber;

A bill (S. 1826) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cutts; and

A bill (S. 1827) granting an increase of pension to Harris A. P. Lewis.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1828) granting an increase of pension to John F. Green;

A bill (S. 1829) granting a pension to Julia A. Campbell (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1830) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Austin (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1831) granting an increase of pension to John L. B. Thompson.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 1832) granting an increase of pension to George W. Herron; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 1833) conferring upon the Court of Claims authority to hear and determine certain claims of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1834) granting an increase of pension to John W. Paul; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1835) granting an increase of pension to David P. R. Strong; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 1836) for the relief of E. H. Murrell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1837) for the relief of Edward S. Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1838) to provide for paying certain advances made to the United States by the State of Virginia for public buildings;

A bill (S. 1839) for the relief of Preston Lodge, No. 47, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Jonesville, Lee County, Va.;

A bill (S. 1840) for the relief of the estate of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased;

A bill (S. 1841) for the relief of the trustees of the Norfolk Academy;

A bill (S. 1842) to provide for compensation for certain employees of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments;

A bill (S. 1843) for the relief of the heirs of Stephen D. Castleman;

A bill (S. 1844) for the relief of the heirs of John Freeland, deceased;

A bill (S. 1845) for the relief of Bettie Eppes Minetree, sole heir of John W. Eppes, deceased;

A bill (S. 1846) for the relief of the estate of James M. Catlett, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1847) for the relief of George L. Watkins, Bettie A. Hamilton, Junius F. Watkins, Louisa J. Jones, and Lottie E. Kidd;



A bill (by request) (S. 1848) for the relief of the heirs of John H. Rixey, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1849) for the relief of the estate of Sina Hughlett, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1850) for the relief of James K. Skinker;

A bill (by request) (S. 1851) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Almond, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1852) for the relief of the estate of W. H. Harrison, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1853) for the relief of the estate of John B. Crenshaw, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1854) for the relief of Pickrell & Brooks;

A bill (by request) (S. 1855) for the relief of William Mason;

A bill (by request) (S. 1856) for the relief of John N. Bell;

A bill (S. 1857) for the relief of the estate of William Fletcher, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1858) for the relief of the estate of William A. Bowen, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1859) for the relief of Benjamin M. Yancey;

A bill (by request) (S. 1860) for the relief of the estate of Henry S. Williams, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1861) for the relief of the estate of William Shreve, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1862) for the relief of the estate of W. H. Stringfellow, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1863) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Sinon, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1864) for the relief of the estate of Peter Sheets, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1865) for the relief of R. A. Young;

A bill (by request) (S. 1866) for the relief of Luther and Priscilla Walton;

A bill (by request) (S. 1867) for the relief of Charles A. Newlon;

A bill (by request) (S. 1868) for the relief of the estate of David B. Tennant, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1869) for the relief of J. A. Shackleton;

A bill (by request) (S. 1870) for the relief of the heirs of John Poland, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1871) for the relief of Napoleon B. Watkins;

A bill (by request) (S. 1872) for the relief of the estate of Robert Brockett, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1873) for the relief of Emma C. Franner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy;

A bill (S. 1874) for the relief of Richard K. Hughlett;

A bill (S. 1875) for the relief of James W. Nickens;

A bill (by request) (S. 1876) for the relief of Robert G. Griffin, Catharine H. Harris, and Isaac P. Cromwell, administrator of Hannah T. Cromwell, deceased;

A bill (S. 1877) for the relief of the trustees of Braddock Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Winchester, Va.;

A bill (by request) (S. 1878) for the relief of the trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Strasburg, Va.;

A bill (S. 1879) for the relief of Newton Woodyard;

A bill (S. 1880) for the relief of the heirs of Robert M. Ely, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1881) for the relief of the estate of Robert Barr, deceased;

A bill (S. 1882) for the relief of Sallie R. Walton;

A bill (by request) (S. 1883) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Burnett, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1884) for the relief of the estate John B. Ege, deceased;

A bill (S. 1885) for the relief of the estate of Richard L. Brown, deceased;

A bill (S. 1886) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Bailey Shumate;

A bill (S. 1887) for the relief of Lettie Myers;

A bill (S. 1888) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Shumate, deceased;

A bill (S. 1889) for the relief of C. A. Sprinkel;

A bill (S. 1890) for the relief of Lucy B. Legrande, Catharine Jameson, Elizabeth H. Lester, Shirley B. Shackelford, Edwin A. Gibson, and the heirs of Henry Shackelford, deceased;

A bill (S. 1891) to refer the war claim of the estate of Carter B. Butler, deceased, to the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 1892) for the relief of the estate of John J. Mitchell, deceased;

A bill (S. 1893) for the relief of the heirs of Eli Stake; and

A bill (S. 1894) for the relief of the estate of John Cain or his legal representatives.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 1895) granting a pension to Maria Elizabeth Horner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1896) to provide for the construction of the Patent Office of the United States, including a hall of inventions, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1897) to provide for enlarging and improving the United States building at Lynchburg, Va., containing the United States court rooms, clerk's office, post-office, and internal-revenue offices; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 1898) making an appropriation for the improvement and care of the soldiers' cemetery, for the burial of veterans of the civil war, now held in the name of the James W. Nesmith Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Oregon, located at or near The Dalles, Wasco County, State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1899) granting an increase of pension to Thompson Warren; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1900) for the relief of Benjamin F. Shaw; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1901) to appoint Wilbur F. Cogswell a chief engineer in the Navy and place him on the retired list; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1902) granting an increase of pension to Joshua F. Spurlin;

A bill (S. 1903) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Nichols;

A bill (S. 1904) granting an increase of pension to John D. Moore;

A bill (S. 1905) granting a pension to Eliza J. Petty (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1906) granting a pension to Mary McEvoy (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1907) granting an increase of pension to George W. Spahr (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 1908) granting a pension to Emma Butler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1909) granting an increase of pension to William Holliday; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1910) granting a pension to Emeline D. Hobbs (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1911) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose W. Severance (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1912) granting a pension to Joseph W. Booker.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo E. Harrison; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1914) granting a pension to Hugh Wilson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MCENERY introduced a bill (S. 1915) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Ware; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUAY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 17) to provide for the printing of 8,000 copies of the consolidated reports of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, 1893 to 1904, inclusive; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### AMENDMENT TO SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$30,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the State of Oregon, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN "THE OREGON COUNTRY."

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate at his earliest convenience a statement of the amounts of revenue paid into the General Government at the respective ports of entry located in what was originally known as "The Oregon country" since the territory included in said country was first incorporated into the General Government to the present time, and also a further statement of

the amount expended by the General Government during the same period for the improvement of the rivers and harbors located within the territory known as "The Oregon country."

PUBLIC LANDS IN "THE OREGON COUNTRY."

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the salary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate at his earliest convenience a statement of the amount, in acres, of undisposed-of Government land of all kinds and characters included in the area of what was originally known and called "The Oregon country."

ASSISTANT CLERK OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the salary of the assistant clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, authorized by resolution of January 18, 1900, at \$1,440 per annum, be, and it hereby is, increased to \$1,800 per annum, to take effect December 1, 1903.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Mr. CULLOM. If the morning business is completed, I desire that the unfinished business shall be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? [A pause.] The morning business is closed. The Senator from Illinois asks that the unfinished business may be laid before the Senate. It will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 1921) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year 1902.

Mr. CULLOM. If there are any Senators who desire to speak on the bill to-day, they have an opportunity. If not, I shall move an executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CULLOM. I think no Senator is disposed to go on to-day, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, December 1, 1903, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 27, 1903.

The House met at 13 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, November 24, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. BARNES, one of his secretaries.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask—

The SPEAKER proceeded to submit the question.

Mr. DE ARMOND. No quorum.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I ask that the motion of the gentleman from New York be withheld.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. No rights will be lost. The Chair did not understand the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I rose for the purpose of asking the gentleman from New York to withdraw his motion for a few moments while I could submit a request for unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York withdraw his motion?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I suggest to the gentleman that I intend to ask unanimous consent for some time for debate.

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman will indicate how much time, I will unite with him in the request for unanimous consent.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Not over ten minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that by unanimous consent we have debate of ten minutes on each side, the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Mississippi and myself.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I should like to have about five minutes myself.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I do not think I will need more than five myself.

Mr. PAYNE. I do not think the gentleman from Mississippi understood the gentleman from Missouri. The gentleman from Missouri states that he would like to have five minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then make it fifteen minutes on a side.

Mr. PAYNE. Very well; I am willing to ask unanimous consent for fifteen minutes' debate on each side.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that there be fifteen minutes' debate on each side.

Mr. PAYNE. On this motion. Of course it is understood that under the rules the motion could not be debated, and I asked unanimous consent for that reason.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that this motion may be debated fifteen minutes on each side. Is there objection?

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I believe the House has not yet been informed of the question before the House.

The SPEAKER. It is that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn until Tuesday next.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am perfectly willing that the debate should take the widest range. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Does the gentleman from Missouri withdraw the point of no quorum?

Mr. DE ARMOND. I understand, Mr. Speaker, that this motion is now pending.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Then, of course, the point of no quorum is not in order at this time.

The SPEAKER. The motion will be considered as pending, and therefore the point of no quorum is withdrawn.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, if the point of no quorum is to be raised, we might as well adjourn at once.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understand that unanimous consent has been given for fifteen minutes' debate on each side.

Mr. PAYNE. It can not be with the point of no quorum pending.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I hope the point of no quorum will be withdrawn, and the gentleman can make that later on.

Mr. DE ARMOND. As to whether it will be made later on, I will give the gentleman from New York as much information as he gave me when I asked him for some the other day. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. Of course, it was understood that the point of no quorum was to be withdrawn.

Mr. DE ARMOND. There was no understanding of that kind.

Mr. PAYNE. The whole object of having the debate was that there should be no such point raised.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If the gentleman from New York will go along, I think this will be managed afterwards.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that unanimous consent was given for fifteen minutes' debate on each side. If the point of no quorum was pending, it has been withdrawn.

REVOLUTION ON ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the House of Representatives:

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of November 3, 1903, requesting the President "to communicate to the House, if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the interests of the public service, all correspondence and other official documents relating to the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama," I transmit herewith copies of additional papers on the subject, which have been received subsequent to the resolution referred to. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, November 27, 1903.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:  
To Mr. DARRAGH, for an indefinite period, on account of important business.

To Mr. BROUSSARD, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. LAMB, for the balance of the session, on account of important business.

To Mr. TRIMBLE, for the balance of the session, on account of important business.

To Mr. DINSMORE, for remainder of session, on account of important business.

To Mr. BROOKS, for ten days, on personal business.

To Mr. HOWELL, indefinitely, on account of pressing business.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, it is my idea in my Representative capacity here upon this floor that the right of filibustering is a very sacred right that ought to be preserved intact



for very important occasions, when it is well and necessary, perhaps, to rivet the attention of the country upon some great legislative wrong, and that it ought not to be frittered away on small occasions.

Mr. Speaker, as far as the present interesting fight between the Republican Senate and the Republican House is concerned, we upon this side have not much to say, except to say that "it is not our fight." It illustrates better than anything else, great as the arena is, how much can be made out of tweedledum and tweedledee. As to which one of these great bodies—your Senate and your House of Representatives—is excelling the other in the inutility of results of dictation I am not prepared now to say, although I feel somewhat impelled to give the benefit of the doubt to the higher house—that American House of Lords. I have, as a Representative on this floor, a good deal of sympathy with the rebellion of the House at all times against the dictation of the Senate, but the management of this particular rebellion is not our affair.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if it be admitted that the Senate is right or if it be admitted that the House is right, and if we are going to stay here until the regular session comes about by the action of either or both, then, to use the words of a great former Speaker of this House, Mr. Reed, "the House ought to do business" of some sort; and when the Republican party stands here legislatively inactive, I protest against it from this side of the Chamber as a confession of their unwillingness or their incompetency to do the business of the country. If they can not ride or dare not ride, let them get out of the saddle. The country can find somebody who can ride.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not complaining about general business. I know that the Speaker has not had the opportunity to appoint all the committees, but some few have been appointed, and those are ready for business now. The Ways and Means Committee, for example, is ready right now. Important propositions are pending before that committee. These two Houses in session are costing this country a good deal of money. Some slight compensation for the waste of time and expense of money which is being incurred might be made by having the Ways and Means Committee do business and by having this House do business.

Well do I remember how in the Fifty-third Congress the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], backed by the then Representative from Maine, Mr. Reed, was constantly ringing the changes upon Democratic "business incompetency" upon the idea that the Democratic House was afraid to trust a Democratic Senate and that both were afraid to trust a Democratic President. My friends, "the poisoned chalice commends itself to your own lips" to-day. You are afraid to trust a Republican Senate; a Republican Senate is afraid to trust you; and you are both afraid to trust a Republican President. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The country stands here, Mr. Speaker, demanding that legislation progress; demanding that great evils be swept out of existence; demanding with a voice almost unanimous, from Republicans as well as Democrats, that the tariff shall be revised at least to the extent of ceasing to be a shelter for extortionate trusts. And yet you stand here with the Ways and Means Committee organized for that especial sort of business and yet doing nothing.

You come here upon a great reciprocity idea. You boast that it is the idea of McKinley and Roosevelt. Yet reciprocity with Cuba is as nothing in importance compared with reciprocity with Canada. There is now lying in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution saying that this House "would view with pleasure and would indorse" "initiative steps taken by the President" to reconvene the Joint High Commission in order that we may have amicable, freer, and less trammelled trade relations with our great neighbor to the north. All over New England the people, Republicans as well as Democrats, are demanding this. The people are tired of the absurd position where upon one part of the border we are importing products from Canada and the American consumer is being taxed in order that we shall do it, and on another part of the same imaginary line Canada is importing from us exactly the same things and the Canadian consumer is being taxed in order that he may get those products.

There is another thing, Mr. Speaker; while we are sleeping this world is going on. Chamberlain, with his propaganda in Great Britain, is advancing step by step. He ought not to succeed, but I am afraid he will succeed, because he is appealing to the most active and aggressive passion in the human breast; the passion of hatred once evoked—retaliation. The feeling that we have done injustice to Great Britain—that we have inaugurated a tariff war, and that she ought to enter the lists—has been appealed to. There is but one way, Mr. Speaker, to break down Chamberlain's propaganda of preferential rates for the colonies; that is to give all countries in this world which are now admitting or may hereafter admit free of tariff duty the natural products of the United States a differential to pay them for doing this, in order that they may continue to do it and that others

may undertake the same policy. Our trade is of more importance to Great Britain than that of her colonies.

Mr. Speaker, if the Western farmer and the Southern farmer find—as they will after a while—that they have been cut off by legislative inactivity from the British market—to which we export 50 per cent of all our products that are exported at all—they will wake up to the idea that a blind, "stand-pat," prohibitive-duty policy has two ends to it, not only the end of taxation of the American consumer here, but the other end, the end of narrowing and restricting the volume of exports practicable or possible for the American exporter into the British market. Wait until the people feel it as they are beginning to feel it, when all these natural products of the West shall feel it, when the products of my State and the other parts of the South will feel it!

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to you and I appeal to the Republican side of this House. You have the Ways and Means Committee now. I am not indulging in any general criticisms. I would not criticize the gentleman occupying that chair. I know that he has had twice as much trouble as I have had these last few weeks; and I know that it has been almost impossible for me to work out the Chinese puzzle which we have had presented to us over here. I know that he could not have done any better, or gone any faster about committee assignments and House organization for general business. But the Ways and Means Committee is here, and has been appointed two weeks. Let us do such business as we can do, and that business is of the most important character. I appeal to you, and I appeal to the Republicans of the House in the very memorable words of Thomas B. Reed in a Democratic Congress: "For Heaven's sake, show your competency to attend to public business. If you have not any trust and confidence in yourselves, in the name of God, whom do you expect to have trust and confidence in you?" [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

What are you afraid of? Are you afraid of the Ways and Means Committee? What are the individual members of the Ways and Means Committee afraid of? Are they afraid of one another? Why, there never was so compactly organized a Republican body since the world began as the majority in that committee. They need not be afraid of one another. Of course I know that now and then they pass one another as the ancient Roman augurs did and quietly wink or smile, one gentleman intending to convey the idea to the other that while they are fooling the world they are not fooling one another; but at the same time they are true to every Republican precept of prohibitive tariff legislation.

Surely they might move forward in the line of another great policy, which I claim to be the policy of Democracy and of Jefferson, but which you claim to be the policy of Mr. McKinley and of Mr. Roosevelt, the policy of using the 20 per cent margin in your own tariff bill—the Dingley bill—for the purpose of procuring wider and more extensive and cheaper foreign markets for American farm products all over the world.

Are you going to rest as if deaf—hard hearted—to an appeal that is made by me merely as a mouthpiece of the country to-day? The whole country is making this appeal, and there is nothing that stands in the way except your fear that when you once "open the door" you can not control your own boys. Are you afraid of one another? Is the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] afraid of that redoubtable tariff-revision warrior, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK]? [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Is he afraid of that redoubtable trust killer, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] upon that side of the House? You need not fear them. Whenever you get to the point where you say, "This is Republicanism; here is the lash," they will stop just at that time. I say this merely for the purpose of encouragement, not for anything else. [Laughter.] And besides that there are no more genial souls in the world than my two friends, Mr. TAWNEY and Mr. BABCOCK. Neither would hurt the feelings of the Speaker, nor of the Republican leader, nor of any great number of Republicans on that side of the House for his whole blessed constituency.

Do not be afraid of one another. You do not seem to be afraid of us, I am sorry to say [laughter], but for Heaven's sake do not be afraid of one another. [Laughter.] Look one another squarely in the face and say, "We have a policy, we have a purpose, we have an honest policy and purpose, and, being honest men, we are going to carry it out, and we are not afraid to face one another nor the country with results in party conclave. We are not afraid to face one another upon the floor of the House of Representatives while we 'reason together as brethren' to see how far we can go. We are not afraid of this little resolution to ask the President to reconvene the Joint High Commission. We are not afraid of that bill which is now lying in the Ways and Means Committee for consideration, offering to reduce 20 per cent the present Dingley tariff rates to all countries which either do now or shall hereafter admit free of taxation the products of the American farm and the American mine." [Applause on the Democratic side.]



Mr. Speaker, I shall not use the full time allotted to me. I thank the House for its attention. [Applause.]

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman intends to use the balance of his time, I wish he would do so now. I do not know that there is any—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understood that five minutes were granted to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] independently of the time allotted to me.

Mr. PAYNE. I did not so understand.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I so understood it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has a minute and a half remaining. Does he ask unanimous consent—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, if there is any misunderstanding it is my fault. I thought—

Mr. PAYNE. I am perfectly willing that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] have five minutes, including—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I thought his time was granted independently of mine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] all the time I have left, and ask unanimous consent that he may have enough time to make it five minutes in all.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that before this opportunity to speak should be extended to me there would be something said upon the other side. When the last adjournment was taken, I vainly sought to secure information about the purpose of the majority. I did that because as an individual Representative I would like to know, and because a great many other Representatives over here would like to know, what the majority contemplate doing. I failed to get that information before, and perhaps will fail again.

Now, everybody knows that the Senate, so far as it is concerned, has terminated the work of the extraordinary session by putting over until the regular session consideration of the bill which passed here a short time ago. I have read in the newspapers, and suppose others have done so, too, that the House is resenting what is said to be a discourtesy to the President. I am very much of the impression that the House is endeavoring to accentuate what it is pleased to regard as a Senatorial discourtesy to the President.

Whether the Senate has or has not been discourteous to the President, the Senate did put over the consideration of the bill until the regular session, and the House, by remaining in session from day to day, or rather cutting down the week to six days, and having three-day adjournments and two sessions a week, is calling the attention of the country to what the Senate has done; advising the country that the Senate has snubbed the President; advising the country that the Senate, in the most formal way, and unanimously, declared its judgment and belief that the extraordinary session ought not to have been called; and that although it was called, and although this body more than a week ago passed the bill for the consideration of which it was called, the Senate will do nothing but allow the bill to go over to the regular session. They provided for nine days' consideration of the bill in the Senate, beginning on the 7th of December and concluding on the 16th, when there were really more than nine days of this session remaining after the bill went to the Senate.

Now, then, what is this House doing? According to the newspapers it seems to be looking after the President, resenting bad treatment of him and calling the attention of the country to it. If the House desires to be kind to the President, why does it not finish its work and adjourn? Why does it not fix upon some time when it is to adjourn? Why does it not fix a day of adjournment, by which the list of committees can be prepared or by which time they can be announced, and then adjourn? That would tend to allow the country to forget, if the country will forget, that the Republican President made a great mistake in calling this session; that the Senate by its action said to him, every Republican Senator agreeing, that he ought not to have called it, and that he will not accomplish anything by it—said this unanimously when they put over to the regular session consideration of the bill for which he did call it, fixing for its consideration in that session a shorter time than the Senate might devote to it in this session.

Now, what is the object of the House? To let the President down "easy"? Why does the House so emphasize his rebuff? What must be the reason? Why does the House insist on joining the Senate in what some regard as a discourtesy to the President? Why does the House say to the Republican President, aided and abetted by the good Republicans of the Senate, "You made a great mistake in calling this session?" Why, except it be for the purpose of mortifying the President?

I do not know what you mean to do. We have had no opportunity to learn. If you desire to remain in session, why do you

not meet every day? Why not go through this same procession day after day? Why do you not every day burn incense? and how sweet it must smell in the nostrils of the President. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Why do you limit yourselves to two performances a week? [Renewed laughter.] If, on the other hand, you do not wish to accentuate what the Senate has done, to the President's confusion, why do you not fix a time for adjournment and let those who wish to go home do so, and then quietly and decently adjourn? [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri is anxious to know why we limit the sessions to two performances a week. That seems to be the exact limit that he put upon himself for this week. I do not care to emulate his example in that or in any other respect, but perhaps we will have three next week. The gentleman from Mississippi has evidently taken to studying the speeches of former Speaker Reed, and he has even done me the honor to intimate that he has been studying some of my efforts in the Fifty-third Congress. He has just awakened to the idea that Congress ought to do its business and get through and go home.

The Fifty-third Congress did business. There was a reason why the Senate and House in the Fifty-third Congress should be afraid of each other. I do not take back any word that I said on that occasion. Why, my words were almost prophetic, and even the gentleman from Mississippi is ashamed of the record of the Fifty-third Congress made in the Wilson-Gorman bill. Why, Mr. Speaker, that bill has such a bad odor among the people of the United States that some of the friends of a certain Senator are trying to reverse history and say that the whole American people have been wrong in the last nine years in calling it the Wilson-Gorman bill. It appears now that Mr. GORMAN did not have anything to do with it. Everybody denies the paternity of that child of 1894.

Mr. Speaker, it requires always two or three or four weeks to perfect the organization of the House. No new Congress has ever met in December and had the committees appointed and announced before the closing days of the adjournment before the holiday recess. We have been in session now nearly three weeks. We have been waiting some of the time for the appointment of committees. The gentleman from Mississippi is getting in a hurry. Why, when I stated to him the other day that the Ways and Means Committee proposed to meet the next day and report a certain bill that had been introduced in the House and referred to that committee, he called it an outrageous performance and began to declaim upon the outrage to the minority. We moved too fast for the gentleman on that occasion. We moved too fast for him then, and now we are moving too slow, it seems, because the Ways and Means Committee does not meet and report a resolution he introduced, calling on the President or somebody else to secure a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Well, Mr. Chairman, several years ago a Republican House and a Republican Senate, on the recommendation of a Republican President, passed a resolution or an amendment to a pending appropriation bill appointing a joint high commission with Great Britain, to take into consideration all the questions between Canada and the United States. The committee met for several months, and then they adjourned for several months to meet again, and finally it was found that the Alaskan boundary question was an impassable barrier to the consideration of any other question before the Commission. The Commission was obliged to adjourn without action.

The Republican Administration in due time—things can not always be hurried; sometimes we are too fast for brethren on the other side, as in the Panama matter, and again we move too slowly—the Republican Administration or the State Department took up the proposition made by the American members of that Commission, and appointed a commission consisting of three members from Great Britain and three from the United States, and they have taken up that question and settled the Alaskan boundary question. The settlement of that question has left some soreness over the Canadian reciprocity question on the other side of the line. It is in the newspapers, and hence I may speak of it, that as soon as that commission made its report the chairman of the Joint High Commission, Mr. FAIRBANKS, wrote a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him about the meeting of this Commission and whether he could fix a time or not for the meeting of the Commission.

I understand that no result has ever come of that communication. Perhaps the soreness is not over yet. I want to say to the gentleman from Mississippi that it is not a good time to negotiate reciprocity treaties where one side is feeling a good deal of soreness over a recent decision against them. That Commission and the President can take care of that matter, and so far as I am concerned, I do not propose to report any resolution offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, from the Committee on Ways and Means, interfering with that matter.



Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman says that there is some soreness across the line about the decision in the Alaskan boundary matter. Does not the gentleman think that taking the initiative in some such resolution would help to remove the soreness?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the American Commission has already invited them to fix a day for meeting and they have not accepted his invitation. Now, I do not think that stirring this matter up in the House of Representatives will bring about any relief.

Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has eight minutes remaining.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, there is another matter I want to speak of that has not been brought up here. Every once in a while a gentleman on the other side of the House gets up in his place and talks about the degeneracy of the House, and about the House being subject to one man, and that the Speaker of the House. Some of us can remember, Mr. Speaker, when there were as many czars in the House at times as there were members of the House. Why, on one occasion in the Fiftieth Congress there was a measure before the House of Representatives that had the approval of nearly the entire House—both sides of the House—and a single Representative from a Western State, who was opposed to the measure, saw fit to stand up here and filibuster for two weeks, holding up the House of Representatives.

There was a czar for you that had an absolute veto power on a measure that the House of Representatives by a great majority desired to pass, and finally the House was obliged to bow down to him and give up the passage of that bill simply because he stood in the way of it.

This was the state of affairs under our rules when the Fifty-first Congress met. In that Congress this House resolved that it would have no more proceedings of that kind; that whenever a majority of the House wanted to do business they should have an opportunity to say so and transact the business of the House. These new rules have increased the power of the Speaker in this respect—that certain motions made for the purpose of delay, made to prevent action, made to obstruct legislation, may be declared dilatory and ruled out of order by the Speaker. In no other way did we give him increased power. But we did amply provide that either Calendar of the House might be reached and any matter on the Calendars be taken up whenever the Member desiring to reach a particular matter should be backed by a majority of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject and a majority of the House of Representatives.

And so it was, Mr. Speaker, that in the Fifty-first Congress we removed the power of the individual and placed the power with the majority in the House of Representatives. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Yet gentlemen rise here in their places like birds of ill-omen and talk about the degeneracy of the House of Representatives. Why, sir, from that day the House of Representatives has asserted itself in the councils of the nation, and whenever this House, coming fresh from the body of the people, has resolved upon a certain measure and there has been a majority vote in favor of that measure, the majority has been enabled to accomplish its will, notwithstanding the absence of any one would-be czar from any district in the United States. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives made a great advance. It overturned rules that had been in force for many years, binding down the giant strength of the House. It emancipated the House—enabled the House to do the business that it was called upon to do.

And now, Mr. Speaker, we shall go right on; we shall organize this House. In due time the Speaker will announce his committees—probably before the end of this special session; and when we meet on the 1st day of December we shall be in readiness for the business we have to do. Oh, we will give you an opportunity on the other side of the House to get rid of that campaign thunder with which you are afflicted. Ample opportunity will be given for that. [Laughter.] We will do the business of the country. Shall we revise the tariff? Well, the Republican party is a little too wise to revise the tariff, paralyzing the business of the country more or less, on the eve of a Presidential election—to oblige you people! [Laughter.] A Presidential election of itself makes sufficient disturbance to business. There is a better time for work of that kind. Why, sir, we revised the tariff in 1890 and got through thirty days before the election, and you people sent men all over the State of Ohio selling goods, or pretending to sell goods, at four, five, or six times the original price—not doing business, in fact. They were paid out of your committee funds for selling or offering to sell goods at four or five times the previous prices, which were supposed to have been increased by the "exactions" of the McKinley bill. And we lost the election of 1890. Don't you think we have learned anything since that time?

The gentleman from Mississippi complains of Mr. Chamberlain because he has seen some new light; because he has found out that Adam Smith is dead; because Chamberlain has found out that Adam Smith's policies and doctrines are not the best thing for England. I commend to the gentleman from Mississippi a further study of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches as well as the speeches of the late Speaker Reed. If the gentleman will continue his investigation and study, who knows but that he may immortalize himself before this Congress closes as the leader of the Democracy of the Fifty-eighth Congress? [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Let us have a division on that question.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 81, noes 63.

So the motion was agreed to.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. HAUGEN, for the remainder of the session, on account of important business.

To Mr. THOMAS of Iowa, for the remainder of the session, on account of important business.

#### THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration a resolution from the Senate which is now on the Speaker's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the invitation extended to the Congress of the United States by the Louisiana Historical Society and by the governor of the State of Louisiana to attend the ceremonies in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the transfer of the territory of Louisiana and all sovereignty over said territory by France to the United States, to be held at New Orleans, December 18, 19, and 20, 1903, be, and it is hereby, accepted.*

That the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a committee, consisting of three Senators and five Representatives, to attend the ceremonies and to represent the Congress of the United States on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary referred to.

*Resolved further, That the expenses of the members of the said joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives authorized to attend and attending and representing the Congress of the United States at the city of New Orleans on the occasion named, not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,500, to be paid as follows: One-half thereof out of the contingent fund of the House and one-half thereof out of the contingent fund of the Senate.*

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BARTHOLOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to submit some remarks on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in order to give the House some information about the progress of that great undertaking.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. One moment. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to address the House on the subject of the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis. Is there objection?

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. I ask the gentleman from Nebraska to withhold his objection.

The SPEAKER. One thing at a time. Does the gentleman object to this request?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to object, but I want to inquire if the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLOTT] will be solely confined to that subject?

Mr. BARTHOLOTT. Exclusively.

Mr. BARTLETT. Nothing else?

Mr. BARTHOLOTT. Nothing else.

Mr. BARTLETT. All right; I have no objection.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, pending the request, I would like to ask the gentleman if he will yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MEYER] for the matter that was before the House a moment ago?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLOTT] is recognized.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. And now I would ask—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. BARTHOLOTT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. I would ask the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] to reserve his point of order until this matter shall have been explained to the House. As I understand



it, his objection holds unless he withdraws it, reserving, however, the point of order until the matter has been explained.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLOLT] has the floor. The other matter can come up later.

Mr. BARTHOLOLT. I will say to the gentleman from Louisiana that I will gladly yield to him after I get through. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BARTHOLOLT. Mr. Speaker, the Universal Exposition at St. Louis is the apotheosis of centuries of civilization. It is the culminating perfection of those wonderful international spectacles which have served to impress on our minds that it is good to be a living participant in the glories of this world.

A decade of human achievement has elapsed since the Columbian pageantry of progress at Chicago. Every American who saw the White City thrilled with the thought that the nations of the earth had assembled in the greatest Republic to do homage to the genius of enlightenment.

Triumphs of the Emperors of imperial Rome were but the mock pomp of childish fancies compared to the triumphs of peace as celebrated by such a labor of love at St. Louis. On the May day of the coming new year the gates of welcome will be flung wide open, and the vision of the century will then unfold its prophetic beauty for the uplifting of humanity.

As the breath of the twentieth century vibrates with action, so the St. Louis Exposition reflects the spirit of the age. How things are done rather than things performed is its living motive. The power of mechanical motion in its productive phases, the working of busy and ingenious fingers will testify that inaction is mental and physical stagnation.

The first impression of the visitor to the Ivory City is a vague feeling of unreality. There loom buildings massive in appearance; yet, viewed under the golden haze of a summer day, one half expects them to melt and fade away like some fabled city of mythology.

Ancient Thebes nor Babylon could boast of such beauty and splendor. These marvels of the ancients but showed the developments of an age. The Ivory City typifies the grandest architectural and sculptural performances of man in all centuries and through all ages.

The columns and architraves of classical Greece, the magnificence of the Renaissance, the graceful fancies of the Moor, the vagaries of the mystic Orient, the best and fairest of modern architecture—all are there.

Its immensity staggers the mind. Remember that it spreads over an area as large as the combined Columbian, the last Paris, and the Pan-American expositions. It has 48 more acres under roof than the great Chicago show. Applications for exhibit space exceed that of every palace, although most of its nineteen buildings are larger than those at Chicago.

Fifty-three foreign governments are participants; 42 States are represented by an expenditure of \$8,000,000, as against \$5,000,000 at Chicago. The exposition has caught the reflected glory of the Spanish-American war. The increased interest in this Republic, as a consequence of that demonstration of our power, has attracted the attention of the world to the degree that foreign governments have needed no urging to assemble at St. Louis. Mr. Michael Davitt made the statement during a recent visit to the World's Fair city that the peaceful invasion of the United States in 1904 would be a crusade equaling in history the holy war in Palestine.

It is an exposition of magnificent distances and heroic proportions. The United States Government building, the largest exposition structure ever erected by this country, is 1 mile from the Grand Trianon of France, along a stately boulevard, between eight of the finest exhibit palaces ever built. Three great courts cross this boulevard. The grand or central court is 2,500 feet long and 600 feet wide. More than 1 mile of continuous lagoons and canals lie between these palaces. Ninety thousand gallons of water pour over three cascades every minute. The pike or amusement street is a mile long. The Philippines stretch over 40 acres. The giant agricultural palace is 1,600 feet long and has an area of 20 acres, requiring five minutes to traverse its length. The dome of the Hall of Festivals is 200 feet high and larger than St. Peter's. It houses the largest organ in the world, an instrument 62 feet wide and 40 feet high, with 10,000 pipes. An intramural or sightseeing railway, 9 miles long, touches every point of interest in a site 2 miles long and 1 mile wide.

The traveler versed in exposition asks for the new and surprising features of this tremendous show. They could not be recounted in a day. A dignity and heroic effect unparalleled by any former exposition distinguishes the architecture. One thousand sculptured figures, done by 100 leading artists, embellish the grounds and palaces. These groups tell in frozen poetry the story of that momentous event in our history which the exposition commemorates—the acquisition of the province of Louisiana for a song and the winning of its wilderness from the human and brute savagery dominating its trackless wild.

The fame of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may rest on its transcendent decorative zenith—the Cascade Gardens, a thing so ennobling that it can not be forgotten within the memory of this generation. Its atmosphere of grandeur commands instant admiration, for who can gaze across 1,500 feet of limpid water toward gardens ascending to a sky line where rise the resplendent Hall of Festivals and a mammoth peristyle, then down floral and sculptural terraces where leap a flood of crystal waters, without rendering involuntary tribute to the lofty and the beautiful in art and nature?

Landscapes of Versailles, old Italian gardens, Babylon pleasure haunts in mid-sky will not have surpassed the perfect theme of the Cascade Gardens and their sylvan setting. Jeweled in its very heart, the golden dome of the Hall of Festivals scintillates aloft in the mellow sun glow. Snowy statuary, ever ascending in overpowering masses from the mirrored pool below, the falling flood of cascades, feathering into filmy lace and musical with the cadences of silver bells—these are wonders of the enchantment.

Night has her victories no less renowned than perfect day. In this reign of electricity nothing has escaped the necromancy of the master illuminator. Every fertile resource of his science has been exhausted to achieve the highest art in his nocturnal treatment of the Cascade Gardens. Bathing the whole picture in the zones of varicolored light was easy. Jeweling the outlines of the Festival Hall and colonnade with thousands of light bulbs appealed little to his fancy. It was something new that was demanded. Experiment after experiment in the laboratory brought failure and disappointment, but at last reward shone on these efforts.

The moving waters of the cascades and the flowers suggested the new thought. Rays thrown through water were rejected. It was an old trick. How to make the water itself resemble liquid fire was the inspiration of the instant. How to cause flowers to become precious stones at night brought the inventor to his best efforts. Experiments with mercury vapor proved that water might become to the eye a mass of opalescent wine.

The new illumination was born. A zone of any solid color suffusing the gardens and cascades has no effect on the falling water, which retains its opal fire, undimmed by the prevailing hues lying across the buildings and gardens. The fiery flood of the cascades, stretching with its single luster through bands of brilliant cardinal, cerulean, orange, and amethyst, seems like the stream of life everlasting soaring above the vicissitudes of fortune to the realm of the great unknown.

Roses, geraniums, violets—all reveal themselves under effects concealed in their beds as self-luminous jewels which the most skillful smith can not hope to rival. Persons sauntering along the terrace of States, in front of the colonnade on the crest of the hill, may be illuminated in royal purple; lower down, by the descending balustrades, they are ensanguined in vivid red, while those hanging over the ramparts of the grand pool are mellowed in orange.

The Cascade Gardens are an appeal to the five senses of man. Seated on verandas of the pagoda cafés, above the scene, the epicure may satisfy the palate. His ears are saluted by the purling music of the waters and the harmonies of the great organ. The perfume of the flowers and trees freshen the evening air. The eyes behold the ravishment of the spectacle. The hands may caress what they most love. So the modern voluptuary may emulate the patricians of Rome.

Turn inquiry on other wonders of the St. Louis Exposition, but to discover that in every respect it completely overshadows all preceding expositions. The last and best work of man in every department of human endeavor has been gathered from the four corners of the globe. Astonishing beginnings in the field of invention herald the progress of generations yet unborn.

Aerial navigation, that fascinating though yet unconquered realm of transportation, is bidden to St. Louis by a princely prize of \$100,000 offered for the solution of this great problem. Wireless telegraphy, the transmission of thought on waves of atmosphere, will be exemplified for the millions who have read and not seen its workings. Think of sending a commercial message from the greatest wireless telegraph tower in the world, on the exposition grounds, to many western cities.

Who has yet heard of the flowers telling the time of day to the exactitude of the thousandth part of a second? A great floral clock at the fair will perform this feat. In a catacomb beneath the floral disk 100 feet in diameter giant machinery will revolve floral hands. A monster locomotive of 200 tons will turn its tremendous wheels at a speed of 60 miles an hour in the center of the Palace of Transportation. A wonderful light-house will flash its rays throughout the Palace of Liberal Arts. One bed of roses, 6 acres in extent, containing 50,000 roses, wastes its fragrance on the summer air. Two thousand living birds of North America have their home in a great bird cage 400 by 200 feet. Are these wonders worth going thousands of miles to behold?

Yet they are only a tithe of the exposition. In the "Gulch," an outdoor exhibit of 12 acres, mines are operating, aerial tramways



are transporting precious freightage, coal is coming from the bowels of the earth, oil wells are delivering their cargoes to the surface, Mexican Indians are pounding out the treasures of nature in mortars as they did in the time of Cortez. A map of the United States in cereals covers 10 acres, each State and Territory distinguished by its native product. An ideal city stretches along a quarter of a mile, where the best paved street in the world is flanked by the finest types of municipal and private buildings. Reproductions of a war hospital, of the Capitol of the United States, and of a seacoast fortification with those tremendous engines of destruction, the disappearing guns, warning the citizen that the nation is on guard against invasion, are small parts of the national display.

Such outdoor attractions as the St. Louis Exposition presents have never been attempted. The Philippine exhibit alone employs the services of 1,000 natives of our new possession to depict the life, manners, and customs of the archipelago. Parts of the walled city of Manila, a market place in Manila, native villages of many island tribes make an exposition within itself. A great lake surrounding the north and east fronts of the Philippine reservation furnish a marine theater for aquatic sports and water transportation. Three native bridges span the water. On this ideal location, commanding a view of the exposition, 400 of the native constabulary and 200 Macabebe scouts show the Filipino as a fighting man. Four hundred other natives, divided into families, are engaged in the peaceful pursuits of that clime. Not only the life of Manila, but the tribes which build their habitations over water and swing their domiciles in the trees will make the unfamiliar American and European acquainted with their brothers of the human race. The whole natural treasury of the rich archipelago will be spread in profusion for our inspection.

Anthropology and ethnology have their grandest show at St. Louis. Forty acres have been assigned to the Indians of America and to other tribes from remote shores. The pygmies and giants of darkest Africa and the queer races of Oceania have their places in this remarkable array. They will live in the open air in their native communities. Famous chiefs who once fought this Government will have their first formal introduction to the American people. Ceremonies and religious rites older than civilization will cause us to ponder on the vast age of the world. That this tremendous display is under the direction of the Federal Government and the exposition authorities insures a dignity and reliability never approached before. Are these not advances in the making of an exposition?

The people delight in the spectacle. As a spectacle the St. Louis Exposition is unsurpassed, because it educates under the guise of amusement. We have been subdued by the charm of scriptural Palestine with its marvelous story of the Nazarene. The romance that clings to the Judean hills has enthralled the cultured nations of the earth. There is a thrill when one pronounces the name "Holy City." For the first time since the enactment of those wondrous scenes in the city of David it has been transplanted from its far eastern surroundings to become one of the most interesting features of the fair.

Jerusalem is a gigantic open-air reproduction covering 13 acres. It is a maze of winding streets. The Mosque of Omar and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre may be seen exactly the size of the originals at Palestine. The Tower of David, the Jews' Wailing Place, the Garden of Gethsemane, the ancient wall about the city, with its many gateways, are reproduced with wondrous fidelity. Several hundred natives of Jerusalem will dwell in this mimic municipality.

In the dominion of mechanics engines of a hitherto unequalled power will be shown in operation. No one has ever seen a gas engine of 3,000 horsepower. Belgium furnishes the marvel. New York has the honor of displaying the largest steam turbine engine ever constructed. It develops 8,000 horsepower, and Pittsburg sends another of 5,000 horsepower. These engines are part of the 40,000-horsepower operating plant of the exposition, being displayed by the manufacturers as exhibits.

Visitors have the distinction of drinking from a well on the exposition site which was there at the time Napoleon sold the province of Louisiana to this country. General Grant's log cabin, removed from its location on the Dent farm near St. Louis, is standing on the exposition grounds. A charming and interesting reproduction of the Ayrshire cottage of Robert Burns has been erected by the Scottish-Americans of the United States and Canada.

This historic interest pervades the exposition. Foreign governments and the States of the Union have caught the contagion of giving some significance to their representative buildings. France reproduces the Grand Trianon and gardens of Versailles; Great Britain the orangery of Kensington Castle, in the environment of an old Elizabethan garden; Germany erects the celebrated castle of Charlottenburg, near Berlin; Japan, several of the most famous examples of architecture in the land of the Mikado, with some of

the imperial gardens; Morocco has some of the city of Fez. Louisiana builds the Cabildo, the structure in which the transfer of the province was made in 1803. New Jersey shows the headquarters of Washington at Morristown; Mississippi's building is Beauvoir, home of Jefferson Davis; Virginia comes with Monticello, the country seat of Thomas Jefferson. The Hermitage, famed as the home of Andrew Jackson, is reproduced by Tennessee. Seen through the foliage of the great wooded plateau along shady avenues, they present a poetic appearance. Manor houses of the sunny South, colonial mansions, farm houses, State capitol buildings, make a rare panorama of the American home. Old Spanish missions are shown by California and Arizona, from which one almost expects to see emerge the black-stoled monk.

A splash of Far East comes to us from China, Siam, Ceylon, and India. The Ceylon bungalow, with its white-robed Cingalese serving tea, and native oarsmen chanting while they shoot their outrigger canoe over the waters of an adjacent lake, is a conceit which takes the fancy. India has a reproduction of a famous Hindoostan temple. China reproduces the country seat of Prince Pu Lun, nephew of the Emperor, and Siam shows the Temple of Ben Chama.

One might speak of art potteries in full blast; the marvelous lifting machines; the manufacture of briquets; a factory making liquid air; an emporium of laces and embroidery work done in woven glass; a restaurant of glass, the walls of which are transparent and contain live fish; a poultry farm where you catch your chicken and order your style of cooking. These vagaries of the human mind are without end. A physical feature of St. Louis which by itself would become an attraction of national importance, are the Olympic games. The St. Louis Olympiad brings into competition the athletes of every country. The games may be witnessed in a stadium seating 35,000 persons.

The amusements of the exposition have not been considered. One mile of them stretch along a gaiety boulevard unapproached at former expositions. Forty shows, costing an average of \$100,000 each, provide for the entertainment of the visitor, wearied by that immense aggregation of wonders classed as exhibits. The Galveston Flood shows the effects of the great storm and the restoration of the stricken city. The Creation, an illusion under the mammoth dome, takes one back through ten centuries to the genesis; Asia, with its rajahs and rites; Cairo and Constantinople; the German Tyrolean Alps, a monster show, costing \$500,000, and presenting a perfect reproduction of the most majestic Alpine scenery, with the inhabitants in their native costumes; Japanese, Chinese, and Irish villages, with a long list of other attractions, make a total expenditure of \$5,000,000.

International congresses of the arts and sciences and of members of all the parliaments known to man will bring together celebrities and learned men from the ends of the earth. Model schools for the deaf and blind will show the scholars in the class room. An Indian school will cause the visitor to realize that the free life of the noble red man is almost past. In this academic display the schoolroom of Filipino children, being taught by American instructors, becomes a timely object lesson in the acquisition of foreign territory.

The jubilee presents of the late Queen Victoria and the Liberty Bell present a strong contrast in symbols of affection venerated by two continents. These priceless trophies will not be of greater interest than the contribution from the Vatican, nor the relics of that great genius, Napoleon, whose name is inseparably associated with the event which the exposition celebrates. Personal effects of Washington, Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Lafayette, and other famous founders of the country and statesmen make rare contributions of intimate interest.

Acres of outdoor forestry will be shown by the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, a feature new to expositions. The live-stock display covers 37 acres. Canada alone will spend \$100,000 on her exhibit in an endeavor to capture most of the premiums, amounting to \$250,000. Blooded stock from England, Germany, France, Russia, and other countries across the water assure the greatest exhibit ever made in this line. Advices from Paris state that the French jewelry exhibit already amounts to \$4,000,000 and includes a pearl collar valued at \$500,000. From jewelry to cattle is a long jump, but it is an instance of the tremendous field covered by this greatest of universal spectacles.

Touching on foreign contributions reminds one that the powers will be represented by their military arms as well as by the products of industry. The troops of the world have an encampment of nearly 100 acres, where the efficiency of their soldiery may be contrasted. The evolutions by these crack detachments of various armies will form a pleasing diversion. Music at the exposition will be provided by such famous bands as the Garde Républicaine, of Paris; the British Grenadiers, of London; the Imperial Band, of Berlin; a Russian army band, an engineers' band of the Mexican army, and other world-renowned musical organizations.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, the Universal Exposition of 1904 will be



the sensational climax of the twentieth century, the grandest victory of peace and civilization, the greatest triumph human genius has yet achieved. To millions of its visitors it will be an academy of learning, an inspiration, and an inexhaustible source of genuine delight, and the memories of the Ivory City will live and bear fruit in all the ages yet to come. [Loud applause.]

During the delivery of the foregoing remarks, Mr. CALDERHEAD took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, in pursuance of the order heretofore made (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until Tuesday, December 1, 1903.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and of law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Felicity*, William Story, master, v. The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and of law in the French spoliation cases relating to the ship *Seymour*, Paul Gould, master, v. The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 5057) providing for the erection of public building at Marshall, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 5058) to increase the pensions of those who have been disabled so as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 5059) to afford protection to exhibitors of foreign literary, artistic, or musical works at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SPALDING: A bill (H. R. 5060) creating an additional land office in the State of North Dakota—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 5061) to build a post-office at Gonzales, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5062) to regulate the salaries of United States district attorneys in Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 5064) to provide for the construction and maintenance of levees along the Mississippi River, from the hills above Cairo to the Head of the Passes, by the Government of the United States of America—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5065) for the purchase and establishment of a national forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains, to be known as the "National Appalachian Park"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5066) to connect Euclid place with Erie street—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5067) to prevent the fraudulent sale of merchandise—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5068) to further provide for the redemption of mutilated United States notes and to maintain the cleanliness of the circulation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 5069) to establish a court of common pleas in the southern district of the Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOWIE: A bill (H. R. 5070) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 5071) to regulate retirement of veterans of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5072) to establish at Seattle, Wash., a subtreasury—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 5073) providing official stamps for rural free-delivery carriers and authorizing them to take acknowledgments of pensioners in the execution of their vouchers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 5074) to erect a public building at Marinette, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5075) granting to the State of Washington 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Washington State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Orting, Wash.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 5076) making an appropriation for increasing the depth of the Cheboygan River from termination of present dredged channel up to and terminating at the dam and lock on said river—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 5077) for preventing the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5078) to abolish slavery in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 5079) for the establishment of a naval volunteer force of seamen and for the government of the same—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 5080) to provide for the erection of a public building at Big Stone Gap, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5081) to furnish cheap boxes for the patrons of rural free delivery—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 5082) to restore the sale of fermented malt beverages and light wines to soldiers on army transports and in post exchanges under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5083) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903—to the Committee on Militia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5084) to provide for a National Military Park Commission—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 46) requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to submit plans restoring original purpose of vegetable seed distribution, and suggesting other methods of expending amount heretofore appropriated more effectively in the interest of the agricultural masses of the United States—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 47) providing for the purchase of a bust of the late Daniel W. Voorhees, to be placed in the Library of Congress—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MACON: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 11) directing a survey of that part of the St. Francis River between the Missouri and Arkansas State line and its mouth—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 5063) permitting the Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company and the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company to sell and convey their railroads and other property in the Indian Territory to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5085) granting an increase of pension to Frank Schroeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5086) to correct the military record of Daniel Graeber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNY: A bill (H. R. 5087) granting a pension to Annie Bosche—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 5088) granting a pension to Ellen Messenger Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5089) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. McKenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 5090) for the relief of Caleb W. Durham—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5091) granting a pension to William Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 5092) granting an honorable discharge to John Sullivan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5093) granting an honorable discharge to T. J. Temple—to the Committee on Military Affairs.



Also, a bill (H. R. 5094) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Alfred Robinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5095) granting a pension to John Worley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5096) granting a pension to Florence E. Wilbur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5097) granting a pension to A. M. Templer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5098) granting an increase of pension to James K. Proudfoot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5099) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Van Ormen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5100) granting an increase of pension to William Sigler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5101) granting an increase of pension to John B. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5102) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5103) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Little—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5104) granting an increase of pension to John B. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 5105) granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Fishback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5106) to increase the pension of Andrew J. Millman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 5107) granting an increase of pension to John W. Kling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5108) for the relief of the estate of Solomon Young, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5109) granting an increase of pension to Morris Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 5110) granting an increase of pension to George B. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5111) granting a pension to Lois E. Mosier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5112) granting a pension to David A. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5113) granting an increase of pension to Almon W. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 5114) for the payment of the claim of Mary J. McCall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5115) for the relief of A. M. Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5116) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Mount Comfort, Washington County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5117) for the relief of John Miser—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5118) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Pigman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5119) for the relief of Durham W. Stevens—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5120) for the relief of the Prairie Presbyterian Church, of Washington County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5121) for the relief of the estate of Albert L. Berry, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5122) for the relief of the heirs of the persons murdered at the time of the Mountain Meadow massacre—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLACK: A bill (H. R. 5123) granting a pension to Maria Olmsted Eldred—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 5124) granting an increase of pension to H. G. Camp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5125) granting an increase of pension to Amos L. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5126) granting a pension to Alice K. Seligson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5127) to correct the military record of John Ervin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5128) to correct the military record of William B. Malone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5129) to correct the military record of John W. Robinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5130) to remove the charge of desertion against Sampson Carroll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5131) for the relief of James H. Bunn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5132) for the relief of Eli H. Bright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5133) for the relief of William B. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5134) for the relief of John M. Dailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5135) for the relief of James R. Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5136) for the relief of Frank Gammon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5137) for the relief of Henry B. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5138) for the relief of Calvin Mallacote—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5139) for the relief of James A. Ogg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5140) for the relief of George W. Qualls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5141) for the relief of George W. Raney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5142) for the relief of Philip Schlosshan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5143) for the relief of Milton Shootman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5144) for the relief of George W. Swanay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5145) for the relief of Alexander L. Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 5146) granting a pension to Elias Minnich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 5147) granting an increase of pension to George W. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5148) granting an increase of pension to Carlos H. Rich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5149) granting an increase of pension to John W. Erwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARRISON: A bill (H. R. 5150) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of James M. Willbur with the United States, and to pay said Willbur such sum of money as he may be justly and equitably entitled to—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 5151) for the relief of S. R. Green—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HITT (by request): A bill (H. R. 5152) for the relief of Herrera's Nephews and Gallego, Messa & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5153) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5154) granting an increase of pension to Barnett Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5155) granting an increase of pension to John J. Tompkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5156) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5157) granting a pension to Mary Anne Watling—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5158) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to German M. Rouseinformer's fees for certain opium seizures—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 5159) granting a pension to Julia A. Marlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 5160) granting a pension to Charles W. Atkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 5161) granting an increase of pension to Florence B. Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to Orrin L. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 5163) for the relief of Catherine Grace—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 5164) granting an honorable discharge to W. J. Gardner and correcting the date of his muster out from the service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5165) for the relief of John C. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5166) for the relief of Samuel Slack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5167) for the relief of Morton A. Pratt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5168) granting a pension to Daniel Dye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5169) granting a pension to Alfred Le Valley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 5170) granting a pension to James L. Dyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5171) granting a pension to Margaret M. Hathaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5172) granting an increase of pension to William C. Winfrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5173) granting an increase of pension to Burrell G. Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5174) granting an increase of pension to David Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 5175) for the relief of George Edmunds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 5176) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Dutch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 5177) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5178) for the relief of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 5179) granting a pension to Joseph J. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 5180) granting an increase of pension to Jesse F. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5181) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda M. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5182) granting an increase of pension to N. B. McKay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5183) granting a pension to Albert Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5184) granting a pension to A. Foss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5185) granting a pension to Henry Hooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIDER: A bill (H. R. 5186) granting an increase of pension to John D. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5187) granting a pension to John Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5188) granting a pension to Andrew J. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5189) granting a pension to Asa M. Foote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5190) granting a pension to Andrew Ferris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5191) granting a pension to Merritt Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5192) granting a pension to Minnie Louise Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5193) granting a pension to Allen Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5194) granting a pension to C. A. Brunk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5195) granting a pension to Myron H. Skinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5196) granting a pension to Jeremiah O'Neill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5197) granting a pension to W. C. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5198) granting a pension to Emeline Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5199) granting a pension to Tracy M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5200) granting a pension to Andrew Farries—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5201) granting a pension to William M. Voorheis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5202) granting a pension to Mary E. Brashear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5203) granting an increase of pension to George Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 5204) for the relief of Caroline Murtagh, widow of the late William J. Murtagh, formerly proprietor of the National Republican, of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 5205) granting an increase of pension to Francis Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER: Memorial of National Executive Committee of the National German-American Alliance, in opposition to the Hepburn bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 4877) granting an increase of pension to Mathias C. Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 2479) granting an increase of pension to Lander Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKETT: Resolutions of citizens of Elk Creek, Nebr., in favor of Hepburn and McCumber bills—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD: Petition for relief of the descendants of Mississippi Choctaws—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Resolution of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, in favor of a nonpartisan tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of same organization, relative to forestry and irrigation—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolution of Baxter Post, No. 123, Grand Army of the Republic, of Baxter Springs, Kans., in favor of a service-pension law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Resolutions of Merchants' Association of Lafayette, Ind., in favor of interstate-commerce bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolutions of Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, asking for amendments to interstate commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, relative to trade relations between the United States and Manchuria—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, relating to revision of the tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, relative to forestry and irrigation—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of 31 business men of Lanark, Ill., protesting against parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Protest of citizens of Cooperstown and Rutland, N. Dak., against change of law relating to rate of postage on merchandise—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MINOR: Memorial of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, asking certain amendments to the Elkins interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of citizens of Dundee, N. Y., favoring legislation defining legal marriage monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PORTER: Resolution of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, relative to forestry and irrigation—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 19, in favor of the eight-hour bill and the anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Petition of citizens of West Point, Ky., in favor of pension for Mary E. Brashear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of New York: Petition of New York State Pharmaceutical Association, favoring a reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Papers to accompany bill H. R. 1896, granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 1, 1903.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore resumed the chair.

Mr. WELDON B. HEYBURN, a Senator from the State of Idaho, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

#### THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from Mr. W. H. Ansley, chairman of the Five Civilized Tribes executive committee on independent statehood for the Indian Territory, relative to the formation of an independent State for the Indian Territory; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Select Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, and ordered to be printed.

#### UINTAH RESERVATION IN UTAH.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with a paragraph